LAST NIGHT.

land Was Open to Proper

Peace Proposals.

on an amendment moved by Mr. Cawley,

liberal, to the address in reply to the

speech from the throne. While the amend-

ment constituted a recognized part of the

second noticeable point was the de-

speech," which, except in the extreme pro-

Mr. Chamberlain expressly declared that

the government was not animated by any

vindictive feeling, nor deaf to reasonable

overtures of peace, but insisted that the

latter must come from a responsible au-

impressed all sections of the house.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech considerably

himself was evidently imbued with its im-

portance, for at one point he lost his notes and took a deal of pains to find and re-

arrange them before proceeding.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke vigorously in de-

fense of the Boer war. He made the sig-

nificant statement that if, as Lord Rose-

bery's speech intimated, the Boers believed

they could at any time secure a repetition

of Lord Kitchener's terms, he wished to

inform them that they were mistaken. He

denied the report that proposals of peace

Mr. Chamberlain added, however, that the

ready been offered terms the liberality of

which surprised even England's most se-

certainly would not withdraw the proclama-

and it had been suggested that the course

litical conditions were given the confeder-

on a tremendous scale. I see no reason whatever to believe that an unconditional

surrender would permanently alienate a

conquered people. It did not in the case

tory of a nation it did lead to complete re-

Mr. Labouchere (liberal) declined to sup-

port the amendment of Mr. Cawley be-cause it pledged the liberals to vote sup-plies for the war. He described Lord Rose-

bery as "the serpent in the liberal Eden." John Dillon (Irish nationalist) proposed

to omit that clause of the amendment pro-

A dispatch from Paris last night says:

The government was interpellated in the

willing to invoke arbitration when certain

that the offer would be accepted, but noth-

ing had happened during the Transvaal

"We are, therefore, obliged to refrain."

STAGE COACH DAYS IN WEST.

One-Half Miles an Hour.

The stage line between Atchison and

Placerville, Cal., which ran daily coaches

for about five years in 1860-'65, was the

finest ever known in the stage coach bus-

iness. In equipment no similar line could

equal it. It was the greatest stage line on

the globe, carrying passengers, mail and

In 1864-'65 it cost more for meals between

Atchison and Denver than the railroad

fare now costs, with meals added. The

run from Atchison to Denver is now made

in something like fifteen hours, as against

six days in the stage coach days. At one time fare from Atchison to Denver was \$175; the railroad fare at present is \$15. The quickest time ever made by stage be-

tween Atchison and Denver was four and

a half days. Ben Holladay, owner of the

line, traveled by special coaches from Placerville, Cal., to Atchison, 2,000 miles,

in twelve days and two hours, beating the regular daily schedule five days. This feat

ost Holladay \$20,000, but it was a great

advertisement for his line. The stages,

when crowded, carried fifteen persons, be-

sides great quantities of mail and express.

One of the coaches used on the Atchison-

Placerville line is now in the Smithsonian

Institution at Washington. After leaving

Atchison it was operated on the Deadwood

line, and was several times captured by In-dians and outlaws. Once when captured

by outlaws it carried \$60,000 in gold. In

this attack three guards were killed. "Buffalo Bill" heard that the old coach had

for years in his wild west show. In Lon

the notables of Europe have examined it with interest. On the Fourth of July, 1895,

this famous old coach was exhibited with

the wild west show at Concord, N. H., where it was made. The owners and em-

ployes of the stage coach factory gave the historic old stage a great deal of atten-

tion, and in the parade it bore this sign: "1863-Home Again-1895." Another one of the old coaches is owned by J. Sterling

Morton, at Nebraska City, and another is

owned at Topeka, where it is still in use

for tally-ho purposes.
Including Atchison and Placerville, there

existence (1.913 miles). The fare was \$225.

or about 12 cents a mile. The stations

were from ten to fourteen miles apart

Some days \$2,000 was taken in at the stage office in Atchison for fares alone. Each

passenger was allowed twenty-five pounds

of baggage; each pound of excess cost \$1

BY MAIL \$1.00 PER YEAR.

vere 153 stations on the line, the longest in

to South Africa on a large scale.

1.000 men to South Africa.

made war inevitable.

From the Atchison Globe.

journed.

express.

against it.

had been received from the Boers.

supporting the war.

utterance.

### RAILROADS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Schedule corrected to January 9, 1902.
Trains leave from Pennsylvania Station,
8:01 a.m. Daily Local for Harrisonburg, Warrenton, Charlotte and way stations,
10:51 a.m. Daily. Wasnington, Richmond and
Florida Limited. First-class couch and drawingroom sleeper to Jacksonville. Dining car service.
11:75 a.m. Daily. United States Fast Mail.
First-class coaches and drawing-room sleeper to
New Orleans. Dining car service.
11:37 a.m. Daily. Local for Warrenton and Charlottesville.

4:01 p.m. Week Days. Local for Harrisonburg and way stations on Manassas branch. 4:30 p.m. Daily. Local for Warrenton and Char-lottesville.

lottesville.
6:35 'P.M. Week Days. 'The Southern's Palm Limited.' All Pullman train New York and Washington to Aiken, Augusta and St. Augustine, Fla. composed of club, compartment, drawing room and observation cars. Dining car service.
9:50 p.m. Daily. Washington and Chattanooga Limited (Via Lynchburg). First-class coach and sleeping car to Roanoke, Chattanooga and Memphis; sleeper to New Orleans. Dining car service.
9:50 p.m. Daily. New York and Atlanta Express. First-class coach and sleeping to the New Orleans. Dining car service.
9:50 p.m. Daily. New York and Atlanta Express. First-class coach and sleeper to Atlanta; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Sunset Route Tourist sleeper Washington to San Francisco, Pullman buffet service. man buffet service.

man buffet service.

9:55 p m. Daily. New York and Florida Express.
First-class coach and sleeper to Savannah, Jacksonville and Port Tampa; sleeper to Sammerville.
Charleston, Augusta, and to Thomasville, Ga., and connection for Aikee. Dining car service.
10:45 p.m. Daily. Washington and Southwestern Limited. All Pulman train, club and observation cars to Atlanta and Macon; sleepers to Nashville, Atlanta, Macon, Memphis, New Orleans. Tri-weekly to Pinehurst, N. C., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Dining car service.

TRAINS ON BLUEMONT BRANCH. Leave Washington 9:01 a.m. daily, 1:00 p.m., 4:25 p.m. and 4:49 p.m. week days, and 6:25 p.m. sundsys only for Bluemont, and 6:25 p.m. week days, and 11:40 p.m., theater train, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays for Leesburg.

Through trains from the South arrive Washington 6:42 a.m., 6:52 a.m., 7:35 a.m., 10:15 a.m. dally except Mondays, 2:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m., and 9:30 p.m. daily. Local trains from Harrisonburg, 11:37 a.m. week days and 9:40 p.m. daily. From Charlottesville, 8:28 a.m. and 9:40 p.m. daily.

Tickets, sleeping car reservations and detailed information can be had at ticket offices, 705 15th st., 511 Pennsylvania ave. and Pennsylvania Sta-tion. Baggage checked through from hotels and

esidences.
'Phone Main 1441, P. R. R. Cab Service.
FRANK S. GANNON, 3d V. P. and Gen, Mgr.
S. H. HARDWICK, General Pass'r Agent.
L. S. BROWN, General Agent.

# Pennsylvania Frankoar

STATION CORNER OF SIXTH AND B STREETS. 7:50 A.M. dally, PITTSRURG EXPRESS -Parlor and Dining Cars Harrisburg to Pittsburg. 10:50 A.M. daily, PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars Harrisburg to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland and Toledo. Buffet Parlor Car to Hacrisburg.

10:50 A.M. daily. FAST LINE.-Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg. Buffet Parlor Car Harrisburg to Pithsburg. 8:30 P.M. daily. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EX-

PRESS.-Sleeping Car Washington to St. Louis and Sleeping and Dining Cars Harrisburg to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Leuisville (via Cincinnati) and Chicago. 7:15 P.M. daily, ST. LOUIS EXPRESS .- Pullman

Sleeping Car Harrisburg to St. Louis. 7:45 P.M. daily, WESTERN EXPRESS.-Pullman

Sleeping Car to Pittsburg and Chicago, Dining Car to Chicago. 7:45 P.M. daily, CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI

EXPRESS.-Pullman Sleeping Cars Washington to Pittsburg, and Harrisburg to Cleveland and Clncinnati. Dining Car. 10:40 P.M. daily. PACIFIC EXPRESS .- Pullman

Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. 7:50 A.M. daily. EUFFALO DAY EXPRESS, with

through Parlor Car, Dining Car and Coaches to Buffalo, via Emperium Junction. 7:50 A.M. for Kane, Canandaigua, Rochester and

Niagara Falls daily except Sunday. 10:50 A.M. for Elmirs and Renovo daily except Sunday. For Williamsport daily, 3:30 P.M.

7:15 P.M. daily. BUFFALO NIGHT EXPRESS, with through Buffet Sleeping Car and Coaches to Buffalo, via Emporium Junction. 7:45 P.M. daily for Erie; for Rochester, Buffalo

Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester. 19:40 P.M. for Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buf-

falo and Niagara Falls daily. Pullman Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester Saturdays only. 4:00 P.M., "Congressional Limited,

Daily for New York, all Parlor Cars, with Dining Car from Baltimore.

## For Philadelphia, New York and the

Express, 7:00 (Dieing Car), 7:57 (Dining Car), 9:00, 10:00 (Dining Car), 10:25 and 11:00 (Dining Car from Wilmington) A.M., 12:45, 3:15, 4:50 (Dining Car from Baltimore), 6:50, 10:00 P.M., 12:10 night. On Sundays, 7:00 (Dining Car), 7:57 (Dining Car), 9:00, 10:25, 11:00 (Dining Car from Wilmington) A.M., 12:15, 3:15, 4:50 (Dining 12:15 P.M. week-days, 2:01, 4:10 and 5:40 P.M. daily. For Boston, without change, 7:45 A.M. week-days

and 4:50 P.M. daily.

For Baltimore, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 7:50, 7:57, 9:00, 10:00, 10:25, 10:50, 11:00 A.M., 12:15, 12:45, 1:28, 2:01, 3:15, 3:30 (4:00 Limited), 4:10, 4:20, 4:33, 4:50, 5:40, 6:15, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 10:00, 10:40, 11:35 P.M. and 12:10 night. On Sundays, 7:60, 7:50, 7:57, 9:00, 9:05, 10:25, 10:50, 11:00 A.M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:01, 3:15, 3:30 (4:00 Limited), 4:10, 4:20, 4.50, 5:40, 6:15, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 10:00, 10:40 P.M. and 12:10 night.

For Pope's Creek Line, 7:45 A.M. and 4:33 P.M. week-days.

For Annapolis, 7:00, 9:00 A.M., 12:15 and 5:40 P.M. week-days. Sundays, 9:00 A.M. and 5:40

Ticket offices, corner Fifteenth and G streets, and at the station, Sixth and B streets, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

Telephone call "1441" for Pennsylvania Bailroad

J. B. HUTCHINSON,

General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

## BALTIMORE & OHIO

Leave Washington, New Jersey ave. and O st. Chleago and Northwest. \*10:45 a.m., \*6:20 p.m. Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, \*10:05 a.m., \*3:45 p.m., \*1:10 night.
Pittsburg and Cleveland, \*10:45 a.m., \*8:30 p.m. and \*1:00 night.
Columbus and Wheeling. \*6:20 p.m.
Winchester, †8:35 a.m., †3:45 and †5:30 p.m.
Luray, \*3:45 p.m.
Annapolis, †7:15, \$8:30, †8:35, †11:55 a.m., \*5:35 p.m.

p.m. Frederick, †8:35, §9:00, †10:45 a.m., §1:15, †4:30, Height of the state of the stat

Boyd and way points, †8:35, \$9:00 a.m., \$1:15, †4:30, †5:30, \$10:15, †11:30 p.m.

Gaithersburg and way points, †8:35, \$9:00 a.m., †12:50, \$1:15, †3:00, †4:30, \*5:00, †5:30, †7:05, ‡7:25, \$10:15, †11:30 p.m.

Washington Junction and way points, †8:35, \$9:00 a.m., ‡1:15, †4:30, †5:30 p.m.

Baltimore, week days, x3:00, 5:00, 6:30, x7:05, x7:15, x8:30, 8:35, x9:30, x10:00, 11:55 a.m., x12:30 moon, x1:35, x3:00, x4:30, x4:30, 4:35, x5:05, x5:35, x6:20, 6:30, x8:00, x10:00, x11:30, 11:35 p.m., sundays, x3:00, x7:05, x7:15, x8:30, x5:05, x5:35, x6:20, 6:30, x8:00, x10:00, x11:30, 11:35 p.m. Sundays, x3:00, x7:05, x7:15, 8:30, x5:05, x5:35, 6:30, x8:00, x10:00, x11:30, x11:30, x11:35 p.m.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and the east, \*3:00, \*7:05 (diner), †8:30 (buffet), \$9:00 (diner), \*10:00 (diner) a.m., \*12:30 (diner), \*3:00 ("Royal Limited," diner), †4:00 (buffet), \*5:05 (diner), \*8:00 and \*11:30 p.m. (Sleeping car open at 10:00 o'clock).

Pulman cars on all day trains.

Atlantic City, \*12:30 noon.

\*Daily, \*Except Sunday, \$Sunday only, xExpress trains.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Co. on orders left at ticket offices, 619 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, New York avenue and 15th street and at station.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Trains leave from Pennsylvania Station.
3:00 P.M. DAILY—Cincinnati and St. Louis Speal—Solid train for Cincinnati, Pullman Sleepers Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Indianapolis d St. Louis without change. Councection for Virnia Hot Springs. Dining Car. Pactor Cars Cinnati to Chicago. innati to Chleago. 11:10 P.M. DAILY-F. F. V. Limited-Solid train

11:10 P.M. DAILY-F. F. V. Limited-Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullman Sleepers to Cincinnati. Lexington and Louisville without change. Compartment Sleeper to Virginia Hot Springs Tuesdays and Saturdays. Dining Car Sleepers Cincinnati to Chicago and St. Louis.

Reservation and tickets at Chesapeake and Chicago and St. Louis.

Reservation and tickets at Chesapeake and Chicago. 513 Pennsylvania avenue; 609 Fourteenth street near F. and at the station. Telephone call.

Main 1441, for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab service.

Telephone Main 1066. General Passenger Agent. Telephone Main 1066. General Passenger Agent.

#### RAILROADS.

SEABOARD AIR LINERY CAPITAL CITY ROUTE,
LEAVE WASHINGTON, P. R. R. STATION:
11:01 A.M., SEABOARD DAILY FAST MAIL-

Through Pullman Sleeper to Jacksonville, con-necting at Hamlet with Pullman Sleeper to At-P.M. FLA. AND METROPOLITAN LIMITED

7 P.M., FLA. AND METROPOLITAN LIMITED DAILY-Solid Train to St. Augustine. Pullman Drawing Room, Compartment, Observation and Dining Cars. Also Pullman Sleeper to Atlanta. Pullman Sleeper Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to Southern Pines (Pinehurst). These trains offer excellent schedules to Petersburg, Raleigh, Southern Pines (Pinehurst), Camden, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville and all Florida points; Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, all points west and southwest. 4:30 A.M. DAILY, LOCAL—To Petersburg, Maleigh, Southern Pines (Pinehurst), Hamlet and intermediate points.

Office: 1421 Penn. ave.

R. E. L. BUNCH, W. H. DOLL, Gen, Pass, Agt.

ARLINGTON—MYER—FALLS CHURCH. ARLINGTON—MYER—FALLS CHURCH.
STATION, AQUEDUCT BRIDGE.
To Falls Church — x6:15, x6:50, x7:20, x8:30, x9:30, 10:30, x11:30, 12:30, x1:30, 2:30, x3:30, 4, x4:30, 5, x6:30, 6, x6:30, 7, x8, x9:30, x11, x12.
Sat. and Sunday night, hourly after 8 P.M. Hourly to West End.
To Myer and Arl.—†6:15, †7, †7:50, †8:45, 9:15, †9:45, ..., †7:45 P.M., †8:45, †9:45, †10:45, †11:50, †70 Nauk Coach across bridge, 8, m, to 5:30 n.m.

tTo Nauck. Coach across bridge, 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

THE M'KINLEY MEMORIAL

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EXER-CISES AT THE CAPITOL.

Program Announced by Senator Foraker and Representative Grosvenor, Chairmen Joint Committee.

Following are the arrangements for the exercises to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives February 27 in memory of William McKinley: The Capitol will be closed on the morning

of the 27th day of February, 1962, to all

except members and officers of Congress. At 10 o'clock the east door leading to the rotunda will be opened to those to whom invitations have been extended under the joint resolution of Congress by the presiding officers of the two houses, and to those holding tickets of admission to the gal-

The hall of the House of Representatives will be opened for the admission of representatives and to those who have invitations, who will be conducted to the seats assigned to them, as follows: The President and ex-President of the United States and special guests will be seated in front of the Speaker.

The chief justice and associate justices of

the Supreme Court will occupy seats next to the President and ex-President and special guests, on the right of the Speaker. The cabinet officers, the lieutenant general of the army and the admiral of the navy, and the officers of the army and navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, will occupy seats on

the left of the Speaker.

The chief justices and judges of the Court of Claims and the chief justice and asso-clate justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia will occupy seats directly in the rear of the Supreme Court. The diplomatic corps will occupy the front

row of seats. Ex-Vice Presidents and senators will occupy seats in the second, third, fourth and fifth rows on east side of main aisle. Representatives will occupy seats on west side of main aisle and in rear of the sena-

tors on east side. Commissioners of the District, govern-ors of states and territories, assistant heads of departments and invited guests will cupy seats in rear of representatives.

The executive gallery will be reserved ex-lusively for the families of the Supreme Court, and the families of the cabinet, and the invited guests of the President. Tickets thereto will be delivered to the secretary to the President. The diplomatic gallery will be reserved

exclusively for the families of the members of the diplomatic corps. Tickets thereto will be delivered to the Secretary of State. The reporters' gallery will be reserved exclusively for the use of the reporters for the press. Tickets thereto will be delivered

to the press committee. official reporters of the Senate and of the House will occupy the reporters' desk in front of the clerk's table

The House of Representatives will be called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock. The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock, and immediately after prayer will proceed to the hall of the House of Representatives. The diplomatic corps will meet at 11:30 clock in representatives' lobby, and be conducted by the sergeant-at-arms of the House to the seats assigned them.

The President of the Senate will occupy the Speaker's chair.
The Speaker of the House will occupy a seat at the left of the President of the

The chaplains of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats next the presiding officers of their respective houses.

The chairmen of the joint committee of arrangements will occupy seats at the right and left of the orator, and next to them will be seated the secretary of the Senate Car from Baltimore), 6:50, 10:00 P.M., 12:10 and the clerk of the House.

The other officers of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats on the floor, at the right and the left of the Speaker's

Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Henry Couden, D.D., chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The presiding officer will then present the

platform.

orator of the day, Mr. John Hay, Secretary The benediction will be pronounced by the

Rev. W. H. Milburn, chaplain of the Senate. By reason of the limited capacity of the galleries the number of tickets is necessariy restricted, and will be distributed as fol-To each senator, representative and dele-

gate, two tickets. No person will be admitted to the Capitol except on presentation of a ticket, which will be good only for the place indicated. The architect of the Capitol and the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and the door-keeper of the House are charged with the execution of these arrangements.

J. B. FORAKER,
C. H. GROSVENOR,

Chairmen Joint Committee. WHITE ANIMALS.

Facts About Polar Bears, Arctic Foxes, Ptarmigan and Blue Hares.

From the Spectator. A polar bear would not have a chance in

stalking seals if it were of a darker color. The only black spot about it is the tip of its nose. The sailors who first landed on various unknown arctic shores and bays stated that the bears used to take them for seals, and begin to stalk them at a considerable distance, lying down flat on their bellies in the attitude in which the wellknown photograph by Mr. Gambier Bolton shows the old polar bear at the Zoo, and wriggling along in that position until they came to an ice hummock, when they would get up, peer over to see if the "seals" were ors added that they could always see the black nose when the bear got near, and vowed that the bear put his paw over his muzzle to hide it. The arctic foxes, the "blue" hare, the

ptarmigan, ryper, and ermine all undergo the seasonal change to white by an identical process. The hair or feathers, as the case may be, lose color and turn pure white by what may almost be described as an instantaneous process. In the foxes and birds the white comes in patches; but the speed of the color change is remarkable. There are many stories of people whose hair has turned white from shock "In a single night." Judging by the birds and foxes, these stories must be true. No one ever sees the process of fading going on. The feather or patch of fur which was brown or smoky-gray suddenly whitens. Yet no one has actually seen the color no "half-way" tint between the white and

Trains Need Not Stop. From the Scientific American

the original color.

Among the patents which have been recently granted in the United States may be mentioned one issued to Mr. John W. Jenkins, New York city, for an interesting system whereby passengers are to be discharged from a train without the necessity of stopping at stations. The characteristic feature of the invention resides in the employment of a number of "saddle cars" which are successively taken up and drop-ped from the moving train, and through the medium of which passengers may enter or leave a train without interrupting its

HIM WITH STATUE.

It Represents Peace and Was in Rec- Mr. Chamberlain Declared That Engognition of His Work for Arbitration

A dispatch from Cleveland last night says: Because of his efforts to bring about more amicable relations between labor and capital, and because he was conspicuous in the recent conference in New York between a number of prominent capitalists and labor leaders, a hundred or more of his friends in this city thought it fitting to give the senator some reminder of that by a single front bencher. occasion and its purpose. Accordingly, in Senator Hanna's beautiful home on Lake avenue the gentlemen who instigated the movement gathered this afternoon and arranged that the senator should be present without knowing the purpose of the gathering.

The article that will serve as constant reminder of the senator's efforts for a better understanding between labor and capital is a fine statue emblematic of "Peace. The figure is full length, of the finest marble, and is the work of an Italian sculptor. It stands four and one-half feet on a pedestal two and one-half feet. "Peace represented by a beautiful girl holding a cornucopia of prosperity and a wreath of

The presentation was made the occasion of a speech by Judge Sanders, and a fitting response by the senator. Judge Sanders addressed Senator Han-"our good friend and neighbor,"

and said that it was not a new story to say that Senator Hanna was held in great affection by his townsmen. Referring to the death of President Mc-Kinley Judge Sanders said:

the darkness of last September we know full well the keenness of your persenal grief, and honor your broad-minded patriotism in rising above your personal duty, heartily and cordially supporting the administration and striving as before for that which is noblest and best in na-Senator Hanna was visibly affected when

government's program was not one of ex-termination. The Boers, he said, had alhe started to reply to Judge Sanders' speech. He said that he had so often expressed his affection and confidence in his neighbors that he scarcely knew what to say on an occasion like the present. He said that if the work that he had done the government did not propose to embarin his public and private life made him worthy of their confidence, that was appreciation enough. Senator Hanna declared pose any general confiscation of property.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the magnanithat whatever work he ever undertook he had but one purpose in view, the better-ment of all the people of his own commous treatment of the soldiers of the confederacy had been upheld as an example, munity and of the country at large. He said that his greatest comfort was to be able to return to his home in this city and be received with kindness by his be followed in South Africa.
"I am willing to accept the parallel," neighbors because it inspired him to consaid the colonial secretary. "While the lives of the soldiers were spared, no potinue the work that he has been doing.

Continuing, Senator Hanna said: "But in addition, I might say above all that, we had a leader, and Judge Sanders in mentioning his name has touched, as the fountain head of all the success of that notable campaign of 1896, the man whom we had learned to love, the man in we had unlimited confidence, man born of the people, who had lived in their interests and for their good; man who was the natural leader, the one above and beyond all others who could call forth the best elements of society, who could inspire the best thoughts in the public mind, and make it a foregone conclusion that it must be a success. I remember as I looked the last time on that noble face, cold in death, that it seemed to me as if the work was done. It seemed to me as if there had ended for me all ambition. But time gave me the opportunity to think and to remember the principles for which he stood, the principles to which he had devoted his life's work, and then I knew that my work was only half done; that what might remain to me of life, of energy and ability to execute, should be consecrated that those principles and policies might be prepetuated, and no matter who the means, what the means, he who represented the government of the United States, who represented the future of our great and growing country, demanded at my hands the same lovalty, the same sacrifice, if need be, that this great era of presperity might be perpetuated while time

## WONDERFUL BRAIN WORK.

Mail Clerks' Memories Are Heavily Taxed in the Service.

From the Chicago Record-Herald. Millions of people are complaining nowadays of being taxed financially, but an army of men in the employ of Uncle Sam are burdened with a mental practice unheard of, as regards extent, in any other country of the world. Things that a railway postal clerk must remember have increased in such volume that one would think every cell of his brain would be filled with the name of a post office or railway connection, and the wonder is that the clerk's mind does not falter under the pressure. Despite these facts cases of in-

sanity among this class of public servants are rare.
One Chicago postal clerk maintained for several years a record of 21,000 cards (which take the place of letters in examinations) with an average per cent of correct distribution of a fraction over 99 per cent. He knew how to reach that many offices in several states by the shortest, quickest

route, and he know the correct location of each office in its state. A clerk on the New York and Chicago railway post office must know the correct location of every post office in a group of Indiana, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska. In these seven states there are 12,317 post offices. Not only is the clerk required to be "up" on the general scheme, which means the correct location of the post offices in each state, but he must know how to reach the whole 12,000 post offices from one or more stations.

A clerk running between Chicago and Minneapolis underwent no fewer than seventy-eight axaminations in fifteen years, learning 13,306 offices in fifteen different sections of the United States. In some of the examinations he was required to make a Chicago city distribution, which means that while running over the country at the rate of a mile a minute he must distribute letters to the carriers of the Chicago de-He must know not only where ever house is located, but also how to divide the can "tie out" his letters to the correct carrier, according to the route of the latter. This same clerk made thirteen examinations in ten months, with an average correct distribution of 99.88 per cent. In

twenty examinations he came out of nine of them with a clear 100 per cent each. Think of such a task, taking into con-sideration the puzzling similarity of names that are used to designate post offices. Then, too, must be considered the fact that there are hundreds of cases where in each state is a post office of the same name. For instance, in the states named name. above there are five post offices named Hamilton, six Grants, four Garfields, four Genevas, four Smithvilles, four Spartas and five Jeffersons, and so one. In some instances there is a post office of the same name in each of the seven states. As one may imagine, this only tends to confuse

#### Lessons of the Pavement. From Mines and Minerals.

Even the curious, or the purely scientific man, as he walks along our streets with head and eyes down, may see at his feet objects of singular interest; here he will see a red flagstone covered with the ripple marks of a shallow Triassic sea; there he going. The explanation usually given is will notice one pitted with little noise, that it takes place by night. There seems the fossil imprints of a Jura Trias primeval hall storm, when the red mud flats lay at low tide exposed to the pattering of the icy pellets. On the same slab he may perhaps note the tiny footprints left by some small crustacea as his horny feet crept over the muddy flats. On another slab he may see a parallel line of handlike prints left by the feet of some slow-crawling lizard or saurian, and between them, the line made by the dragging tail of the animal. These footprints, quite common in Denver flagging stones, are from the size of a finger nail to that of a man's hand, and are quite as wonderful as those which make the Connecticut sandstones so classical with their "footprints on the sands of time" made by lizards that squatted or crawled on all fours or stood erect and hopped along like birds, leaving often impressions singularly birdlike in character.

GIFT TO SENATOR HANNA DEBATE ON BOER WAR ENGLAND WAS FRIENDLY PRINCE

CLEVELAND NEIGHBORS PRESENT BEGUN IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT LORD CRANBORNE REVIEWS SPANISH WAR INCIDENT.

> Declares Great Britain Refused to Join in European Concert Favoring Spain.

A dispatch from London last night says: A dispatch from London yesterday says: The first important debate of the session Amid an absolute silence that was a strikbegan in the house of commons tonight ing tribute to the deep interest felt in the matter, Lord Cranborne, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, in the house of commons today made the first official statement which has ever emanated from the opposition program, it was not supported British government regarding its private attitude toward the United States in the The debate, however, had two noticeable war with Spain.

points. The first was the helplessness of The subject of proposed European interthe real unity of the opposition, as shown vention in the Spanish-American war was by the result of the vote on the amendbrought up by Henry Norman (liberal) in ment proposed by John Dillon, on which the form of a question asking whether any a considerable body of the radicals voted communication proposing or concerning with the nationalists against the policy of joint, or collective, action by the European states, in view of the outbreak, or exlivery by Mr. Chamberlain of what was the United States and Spain, was received rom the Austrian or any other govern the turning the corner for peace ment, and, if so, what was the nature of the reply of her majesty's government. Mr. Norman further invited Lord Cranborne to Boer quarters, seems to be upon all sides approved as a dignified and statesmanlike ay the papers in the case on the table.

Lord Cranborne, in reply, said no such communication had been made to the gov-ernment after the outbreak of the war, but that immediately before the war com-munications were received from other powers suggesting the presentation of a joint note to the President of the United States, Her majesty's government agreed to join with the other powers in a note expressing the hope that further negotiations might lead to a peaceful settlement, accompanied by guarantees acceptable to the United States for the preservation of order in Cuba. The government first took steps to ascertain whether the presentation of the note, as well as its terms, would be acceptble to the President.

Her majesty's government. Lord Crancontinued, declined to associate itself with other subsequent proposals, which seemed open to the objection of putting pressure on the government of the United States, and offering an opinion on its action.

The under secretary concluded with saying that he was unable to lay the papers in the case on the table. vere critics. Since they had been rejected This statement was received with a burst of ringing cheers, such as seldom greet the rass itself with a further specific offer, and mere answer of a parliamentary question. tion of August 7, 1901. It would not pro-Inquiries made of further disclosures contioned by Lord Cranborne elicited imporant information from the foreign office There it was stated that Great Britain been twice formally approached on this matter, but only once after the comof the United States in that matter should mencement of hostilities between Spain and the United States. Lord Cranborne's references to more than one proposal were evi-

dently generalizations, which included tentative proposals not officially recognized.
The occasion upon which Great Britain ates, while their property was confiscated deliberately put down her foot was, according to the foreign office, when the Austrian ambassador at London interviewed Lord Salisbury and asked him if Great Britain would be willing to join in a collective note of the United States, although it did not lead to immediate harmony. But after a period which is a mere trifle in the life his-European powers urging United States to desist from war with Spain. Such a note was not to threaten reprisals or intervention, but was to be in he nature of a strong protest and a plea for arbitration. Lord Salisbury regarded this proposition as unwarrantable interference in the affairs of a friendly country, and frankly said so, declaring that Great Britain would not be a party to such steps. especially in view of the late President IcKinley's attitude toward the ante-bellum viding funds to carry on the war, and add efforts of European powers to avert war. The foreign office heard nothing more on

a clause denouncing the policy of the con-centration camps. Mr. Dillon's amend-ment was rejected by a vote of 283 to 64, the majority of the liberals voting this subject, the matter of a collective note apparently being dropped.

Regarding the much-disputed point as to what powers were previously prepared to sign this note had Great Britain acquiesced At the close of the war the British government contemplates offering special en-couragement and facilities for emigration thereto, the following statement from a high official of the foreign office, through whose hands all secret dispatches passed. had best be given in his own language. This nors of Australia and New Zealand invit-

official said: "We have no documentary evidence to prove that any power than the one which formally approached us was concerned in chamber of deputies today on its attitude United States, the purport of which, how-

on the Transvaal war.

M. Delcasse said The Hague convention ever polite the wording, must necessarily have been that of a threat. did not prevent war, but compelled the na-"We had at the time, however, every reason to believe that this power was merely put forward as a sort of buffer in tions to conduct it according to the laws of nations and humanity. France was many and Russia were behind her, and only awaiting our assent formally to announce their own. We have never had reason to war to indicate that an offer of mediation would be favorably received. If such an offer were rejected, continued the minister change that belief which, in the case of France, amounts to moral certainty. "There are a hundred and one diplomatic

of foreign affairs, it would be necessary impose mediation, which would have secrets which, pierced together, convinced us that our estimate of the situation was said M. Delcasse, "whatever may be the in the European chancellories which detail sympathies all here profess for that courbeing approached. Subsequent diplomatic reports convinced us that not only was the ageous people. Intervention on the part of France would only result in entangling her collective note dropped on account of our foreign policy, and it is the duty of the government to retain entire liberty of that refusal, but that we incurred not a little The chamber unanimously approved the patent to obviate all necessity of our actually having possession of copies of those diplomatic interchanges which resulted in declarations of M. Delcasse, and then adour being asked to sign the second protest

Opinion in the foreign office is somewhat divided as to the advisability of today's announcement in the house of commons, several high officials of this office believing would only tend to strain the relations be

tween Great Britain and the continental powers. Mr. Norman said: "I am delighted to get such an unex question was down for the opening day of the session, but the government asked me to postpone it until today. I did so, but nouncement, for such things are usually arranged between the government leader and one of his supporters. While, of course, I am one of the most outspoken critics of our foreign policy, there was no put up' job. I merely wrote the question getting some sort of an answer at that stage of affairs than at any other. Lord Cranborne's statement reveals a condition of things more serious than any one suspected, for it shows that practically the whole of Europe was ready to attempt to

of war. "After the hostilities with Spain had co menced, the selection of Austria to be spokesman for Europe showed excellent tact, for our relations with that country were of the most friendly kind. To point blank refuse her must have cost us no "Beyond what Lord Cranborne said I know little. But that I think sufficient, for it shows the excellent feeling of the British government in its relations with the United

States, which I believe to be the most important relations we have." Chapters Untouched by Cranborne The State Department will not be drawn

into the controversy which has sprung up between the European powers respecting the efforts which were made by them to prevent the United States from going to war with Spain. Lord Cranborne's statement in parliament yesterday is recognized as absolutely correct as far as it went, but there are chapters in the story which he did not touch upon, and it is also recognized here as inexpedient to develop the facts even now, lest animosities spring up without sufficient reason. The frank statement of Lord Cranborne touching Austria's earn est efforts to prevent war caused no res ment here, where it is realized that there were dynastic and sympathetic reasons that justified or at least extenuated the Austrian purpose.

From the New York Sun. One occupation that women do not appear

Few Paid Women Drivers.

to take to is that of driving. It is not unusual to see women driving pleasure vehi-

which was the price for carrying express. The fare to Denver during the war was cles, runabouts, phaetons and that sort of \$175, or 27 cents a mile per passenger. The stages were nearly always crowded and thing, in the parks and uptown avenues. but it is very unusual to see a woman drivpassengers were often compelled to wait several days at Atchison before they could ing any sort of a business vehicle in the be accommodated. A minister once refused lower part of the city. A man whose busion Sunday and abandoned his ness for a dozen years has taken him here place. He did not get a chance to go until the following Sunday, and this time he concluded that, under certain circum-stances, traveling on Sunday was excusaand there about the city says that in all that time he has never seen a woman driving a truck, and only two women driving wagons. And in one of these two cases ble. Sometimes passengers booked for a certain day sold out for a bonus of from \$20 to \$50, and waited for a later stage. the wagon was apparently from a garden truck farm somewhere just off Manhattan Island, leaving just one regular business wagon belonging here that had a woman Women have found their way into THE SATURBAY STAR many occupations that formerly were monopolized by men; but they certainly have not interfered very much with man's monopoly of the work of driving.

HENRY'S PLANS

CITIES HE WILL SEE WHILE ON VISIT TO AMERICA.

Official Program to Be Followed by the Prince, as Announced in

A dispatch from Berlin yesterday says: Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia while in the United States will visit Chicago, Milwaukee, Niagara Falls and Boston. These points are embraced in the itinerary which has been sabled here by Dr. von Holleben, the German ambassador at Washington. This program was submitted to Emperor William and Prince Henry today, and has been approved by them. Its general outline is as follows:

February 22-The arrival of the prince and his suite at New York. February 23-The official welcome by the

representatives of President Roosevelt, the governor of the state of New York and the mayor of New York city. February 24-The launching of the yacht at Shooter's Island and a dinner to be

given by Prince Henry.

February 25—A reception in honor of Prince Henry, a dinner in his honor to be given by the mayor of New York, and, if consistent with these functions, a reception by the Press Club. February 26-The prince and his party will proceed to Washington, where the

He will exchange calls with President Roosevelt and be entertained at dinner at the White House. February 27—Official receptions and visits and a dinner at the German embassy.

February 28-The prince and his party will start for Chicago.

The apportionment of the prince's time between Chicago, Milwaukee, Niagara Falls and Boston has not yet been precisely made. In fact, although the foregoing is the official plan as it stands toany part of it may subsequently be modified. Cable dispatches on the subject of the program are still being exchanged.

The suggestions contained in press dis oatches from the United States that Prince Henry would go to Washington twice appossibly President Roosevelt may find it convenient to accompany his daughter to the launching, in which case he would naturally attend the dinners given at that city by Prince Henry and the mayor of New York, after which President Roose-velt and Prince Henry would journey to Washington together. Later Prince Henry will spend two or

three days in New York, visiting the city's objects of interest and receiving privately some of New York's notable citizens.
Prince and Princess Henry called upon Andrew D. White, the American ambassador here, where they had tea and stayed about half an hour.

ALBANY, January 20 .- This concurrent resolution was introduced by Senator Joseph Wagner in the senate tonight and re-

Whereas Prince Henry of Prussia is shortly to arrive in the United States as the official representative of a foreign of concord and friendly intercourse; and Whereas it is fitting and proper that the empire state should extend to the visiting prince its courtesy and hospitality; there

Resolved, If the assembly concur, that a committee of fifteen be appointed to represent the joint houses of the legislature, of which seven members shall be designated members by the speaker of the house, who, in conjunction with the governor of the state, shall be empowered to make such arrangements as may be deemed appropriate for the reception and entertainment of Prince Henry during his stay within the state of New York.

The Chattanooga chamber of commerce and the mayor, through Gen. H. V. Boynton, have extended an invitation to Prince Henry of Prussia and his party to stop at Chattanooga, Tenn., and visit the battle-fields in that vicinity while on his way to

Assurances were given by Mayor Harrifor the German empire, that extraordinary precautions would be taken to protect Prince Henry from anarchists during his visit to Chicago. The announcement that Emma Goldman was on her way to this city and that the two local "reds" colonies intended to make a demonstration against the ideas of royalty at the time of the prince's visit caused Consul Wever to apply to the city's chief executive for special pro-

There is a movement on foot in Richmond, Va., looking to inviting Prince Henry to pay a visit to Richmond when he comes here. Some of the leading German-American citizens, among them Col. Charles Euker, are said to be engineering it.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. Senator Nelson Fails to Obtain a Vote

on the Bill. After The Star's report of the Senate proceedings closed yesterday Mr. Nelson (Minn.) replied to the criticisms which had been made of the bill for the establishment of a department of commerce, particularly those which related to the transfer of bureaus from other departments to the proposed department. The departments principally affected by the measure were those of the treasury and the interior. The former had on its rolls 4,414 employes in Washington and the latter 4,881—each hav-

ing a greater number of employes than all the other departments combined. Many of the bureaus of the treasury and interior departments really had no relevancy to the general purpose of the de-partments, and one of the purposes of the pending bill was to relieve them of such bureaus and place them where they properly belonged. In conclusion Mr. Nelson said he believed

there was a strong public sentiment in the country in favor of the establishment of a department of commerce.

"We need it," said he, "to put ourselves on a parity with other nations of the world. We need it to put our commercial and intertained development. dustrial development under governmenta

Mr. Platt (Conn.) supported the pending measure as whole, but offered an amend-ment striking from the bill the proposition to transfer the patent office. It was accepted by Mr. Nelson and agreed to by the Senate.

During the consideration of the bill, the

President's message transmitting the sup-plemental report of the isthmian canal commission was received and referred to the committee on interocanic canals. Consideration of the department of com-merce bill was resumed and an amendment relating to the officer in the State Depart-

ment to take the place of the chief of the statistical bureau, transferred in the bill, After a protracted discussion involving chiefly explanations of minor points of the bill, Mr. Nelson requested that a vote on To this Mr. Pettus (Ala.) objected, insisting

final vote. Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) then offered an amendment eliminating from the bill the proposi-tion to transfer to the new department the census office. He made an argument in support of the amendment. Mr. Allison favored the amendment of Mr. Cockrell, and after considerable discussion

it was adopted.
Mr. Quarles (Wis.) made an argument in support of placing the census office under the proposed department the proposed department and gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Cockreil's amendment to eliminate the census office from the pending bill was adopted. He pointed out that it would take four to five years to complete the work of the twelfth census and then at least three years to prepare for the thirteenth census. He argued that all such statistical work should be done by one great bureau.

Mr. Allison made an extended speech

dealing principally with the formation un-der the department of commerce of a great bureau of statistics as suggested by Mr. Quarles. He said he favored the establishment of the proposed department, but he did not think it wise to transfer so many large and important bureau without the most careful consideration.

The bill then was laid aside and the Sen-ate on motion of Mr. Teller at 4:20 p.m. went into executive session.

At 5:35 p.m. the Senate adjourned.

The plant of the H. Wetter Manufacturing Company, in Memphis, Tenn., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$250,000.

AUCTION SALES. FUTURE DAYS.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 1407 G ST.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF FIVE HANDSOME NEW BRICK HOUSES, NOS. 1318 TO 1326, INCLUSIVE, WHITNEY AVENUE, COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. By virtue of a certain deed of trust, recorded September 13, 1900, in Liber No. 2513, folio 314 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY FIRST, 1902, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate M., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Washington, District of Columbia

scribed in said deed of trust, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: The purchaser to assume an existing incumbrance of \$3.700, balance to be paid in cash. Conveyancing, recording, etc., at purchaser's cost. Terms to be compiled with in tendar from sale, else trustees reserve right to reself at risk and cost of purchaser in default.

ROBERT E. BRADLEY, Trustee.

ja20-3t GEORGE HENDERSON, Trustee.

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER. Sale of 1,000 pieces of

meres, Cheviots, Serge, Tweeds, Worsteds, Linings, etc., in Suitings. Pants, Vest and Overcoat Patterns, by auction. On THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, 1902, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.,

onvenience of sale. JAMES W. RATCLIFFE. Ja20-d&dbs THOS. J. OWEN & SON, AUCTS., 913 F ST. N.W.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE BRICK AND FRAME STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 403 U STREET NORTHEAST, FACING STANTON PARK.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber 2513, folio 110 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY TWENTY-NINTH, 1902, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., lot lettered 'B,' of Almira E. McDonald's subdivision of lots numbered 7, 8 and 9, in square 814, in the city of Washington District of Columbia, as per PARK. of lots numbered 7, 8 and 9, in square 814, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, as per plat recorded in Book "R. W.," folio 109, in the surveyor's office of the District of Columbia.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at 6 per cent, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$100 will be required at time of sale. Conveyancing, recording and revenue stamps at purchaser's cost.

HENRY K. SIMPSON, Trustee.

Ja18-d&ds JOHN McKEE, Trustee.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

LOT ON THIRTEENTH STREET BETWEEN M AND N STREETS NORTHWEST, BEING NO. 1216.

Ja17-dts Washington Loan and Trust building.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF FRAME DWELLING, NO. 1603 GRACELAND COURT.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in Equity Canse No. 20244, the undersigned trustee will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the premises, on FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1902, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., part of lot 44, in Claggett's subdivision of block 30, in Long Meadows, District of Columbia, as her plat in Book County 6, folio 24, of the records of the surveyor's office of the District of Columbia. Also the east four (4) feet front on 20-foot alley by 85 feet deep of lot 101 of Wm. F. Lewis' subdivision of block 30 in said Long Meadows; said Lewis' subdivision being in County Book 6, folio 114, of the records of the surveyor's office of the District of Columbia, both of said pieces described as one, as follows: Beginning for the same on said 20-foot alley, distant 12 feet northwesterly from the northeast corner of said sublot 44, and running thence northwesterly on said alley 12 feet, southwesterly S5 feet, and southeasterly parallel to said first line 12 feet and northeasterly parallel to said first line 12 feet and northeasterly parallel to said

ms: One-third cash on day of sale or of

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO-STORY BAICK STABLE IN REAR OF PREMISES NO. 1516 R STREET NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust duly recorded in Liber No. 2407, tolio 68 et seq., of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale, by public nuction, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, 1902, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: Lot No. 52 in G. W. Clark and George Mason's subdivision of lots in square 192, as said subdivision is recorded

secure Abraham David \$600, together improvements, rights, etc.

Terms stated at time of sale. A deposit of \$100 required at time of sale.

BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS,

BARTLETT E. HARPER,

Tructees,

TRUSTEES SALE OF FIVE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, SITUATED ON FLORIDA AVENUE
BETWEEN P AND Q AND 22D AND 22D
STREETS NORTHWEST, AND ONE ON PRESCOTT PLACE NORTHWEST.

By virtue of six deeds of trust, duly recorded, respectively, in Liber No. 1483, folios 42, 46, 49, 52,
56 and 59 et seq. of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party
thereby secured, we will sell at public auction. In
front of the premises, on THURSDAY, THE TWEMPAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate in the county of Washington,
District of Columbia: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 25 in
block 3, and lot 1 in block 22, "Kalorama Heights,"
a subdivision of parts of tract known as "The
Widow's Mite" and "Pretty Prospect," made by
decree of the Supreme Court of the District of
Columbia, passed in Equity No. 91599, as per plat
recorded in Book County, No. 7, page 34, of the Fecords of the surveyor's office of said District.

Terms: One-third cash, of which a deposit of
\$100 on each lot must be made at the time of
sale, and the balance in two equal installments in
one and two years from day of sale, for which
one and two years from day of sale, for which
one and two years from day of sale, for which
one and two property sold, will be taken, or all
of sale, internal revenue stamps and recording at
ancing, internal revenue stamp

THOS. E. WAGGAMAN, Auct. Woman and the Flower Trust

hate the trust that deprives her of it. The pocket books of her admirers are no better filled than formerly. Hence the woman conflict and have it out between them. And woe betide the trust in that day of wrath when the woman meets it in battle array. It will be pulverized and comminuted into cosmic dust and scattered to the four

THOMAS J. OWEN & SON, AUCTIONEERS.

Cloth, including Cash-

will sell, by public auction, within my sales rooms, 920 Pa. ave. n.w., about 1,000 pieces of Cloth in Suitings, Pants Patterns, Overcont Patterns, Linings, Ac., being the entire stock of an up-to-date tailoring establishment, removed to my rooms for convenience of wile.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SMALL HOUSE AND

thority of the will of Elien Butler, de-duly admitted to probate, I will sell, at action, on MONDAY, JANUARY TWENTYcensed, duly admitted to probate, I will sell, att public auction, on MONDAY, JANUARY TWENTY-SEVENTH, 1902, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M., in front of the premises, part of lot 16, square 245. This property fronts 12 feet 4 and 4-5 inches, a depth of 110 feet to an alley, and is improved with house No. 1216 18th street.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest at six per cent, or all cash. Terms to be compiled with in ten days, or property will be resold at purchaser's risk and cost. Conveyancing at purchaser's cost.

Ja17-dts Washington Loan and Trust building.

second line 85 feet to the beginning, together with all the improvements, rights, etc., and being the same property conveyed to Elizabeth 8. Conrad by Fenton Ridgeway and wife by deed dated April 13th, 1894, and recorded in Liber 1909, follo 14 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia.

Terms: One-third contact the contact of the con

Terms: One-third cash on day of sale or of final ratification thereof by court, residue in two equal installments at six and twelve months from day of sale, with interest at 6 per cent per annum until paid, purchaser to give notes for the deferred payments secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser, Deposit of \$100 required at time of sale. Terms to be complied with within fifteen days. Conveyancing, etc., at purchaser's cost.

JOHN ST. C. BROOKES, Trustee, 1405 F st. n.w. DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers. Jailo-dts

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

ington, District of Commons, to wit: Lot No. set in G. W. Clark and George Mason's subdivision of lots in square 192, as said subdivision is recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, in book 10, page 172, subject, however, to a deed of trust recorded December 26, 1895, to secure Abraham David \$600, together with all the improvements, rights, etc.

that no definite time now be fixed for a notes of the puream annually) and secured by a sale (payable semi-annually) and secured by a further of trust on the property sold, will be taken, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. All convergancing, internal revenue stamps and recording at purchaser's cost. If terms are not complied with within ten days from sale, the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser or purchasers, after ten days' edvertisement in The Evening Star new F. B. McGUIRE.

THOS. M. GALE.

> From the Memphis Commercial-Appeal. The woman loves the flower and must

in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit:

Lots thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36), thirty-seven (37), thirty-eight (38) and thirty-nine (39), in block thirty-seven (37), of Columbia Heights, numbered 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324 and 1326 Whitney avenue, between 13th and 14th streets n.w.; each lot improved by a new four-story brick residence, two baths, steam heat and other modern improvements; just completed and never occupied.

These are very desirable, comfortable and accessible houses, in a rapidly improving section, and should attract buyers and homescekers.

Terms on each house: One-third cash, the balance in one, two and three years (with interest at 6% per annum, payable semi-annually), secured by a deed of trust on the property, or all cash, at purchaser's option. All conveyancing, recording, notarial fees and stamps at cost of purchaser. A deposit of \$200 will be required at time of sale, and should the terms be not complied with in fitteen days from the day of sale, the trustees reserve the right to resell the property so in default at such previous public notice as they may deem necessary.

L. O. Delashmuttt,

M. J. Colbert,

Trustees.

in21-dts

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO-STORY AND CELLAR EIGHT-ROOM BRICK DWELLING AND
LOT 17.2x92 TO ALLEY, NO. 142 S STREET
NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded in Liber
No. 2574, folio 226 et seq., of the land records of
the District of Columbia, and at the request of the
party secured thereby, we will sell, at public auction,
in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, JANUARY TWENTY-THIRD, 1902, AT FOUR O'CLOCK
P.M., the following described real estate, in Washington county, said District, to wit: Lot numbered
31, in Edmonston and Stellwagen, trustees', sub of
lots in square 16, addition to Le Droit Park, as described in said deed of trust, together with the
improvements thereon. prince will reside at the German embassy.